BRAZIL

Authors: Wanderson Costa (INPE), Fernando Ramos (INPE)

National Commitments and Targets

The **National Commitments** pathway aims to show what will happen if national commitments are met. This requires translating policy commitments into quantitative targets that can be modelled in the FABLE Calculator. Teams have reviewed key policy documents to set up these targets for the food and land use system (agricultural production and trade, climate, biodiversity, food security and dietary recommendations).

In some cases, policy commitments lack clear quantification. **FABLE teams have proposed quantitative targets that are derived or inspired from these national commitments. These are in the yellow column.**

Please provide your feedback regarding these quantitative targets using our **public consultation form.**

CODE	Policy area	Policy ambition	FABLE team's proposed quantitative national targets	Justification and references	Assumption (A) or Official Source (OS)
1	**FOOD**				
1a	Food	Undernourishment	*Remove the country from the World Food Programme's Hunger Map by 2026 and achieve zero hunger by 2030.*	The Brazilian government committed to the United Nations (SDG 2.1br) to eradicate hunger and ensure that all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including children and the elderly, have access to safe, culturally appropriate, healthy and sufficient food all year round by 2030. Also, the assumption is based on the current government's declaration of hunger eradication as a top priority. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's government took office in January 2023 and reinstate the country's National Council for Food Security and Nutrition to combat hunger. ONU (2016). Organização das Nações Unidas. Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Retrieved here SECOM (2022). Retrieved here	OS

1b	Food	Overweight / obesity	-	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. The team would rather not quantify this target. -	-
1c	Food	Diet-related disease	-	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. The team would rather not quantify this target. -	-
1d	Food	Other food related targets	-	-	-
2	CLIMATE MITIGATION				
2a	Climate mitigation	Total GHG emissions reduction (by Gas or in CO2e - if in CO2e indicate what is the global warming potential factor used to convert non-CO2 emissions into CO2 -)	*Reduce the greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025, and by 50% below 2005 levels in 2030.*	In the latest update of Brazil's NDC, the country has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025, and by 50% below 2005 levels in 2030. Additionally, Brazil's commitments include a long-term objective to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. Brazil (2022a). Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: towards achieving the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (p. 10). Retrieved from here	OS
2b	Climate mitigation	Agriculture GHG emissions reduction	*Reduce at least 30% of its anthropogenic methane emissions by 2030.*	Brazil committed to reducing at least 30% of its anthropogenic methane emissions by 2030 under the Global Methane Pledge. Official Statements. Global Methane Pledge (2021). Retrieved here	OS
2c	Climate mitigation	Land use and land use change GHG emissions reduction	*Negative GHG emissions from LULUCF by 2050*	We did not find any official documents regarding specifically the LULUCF emissions commitments. The assumption is based on the proposed FABLE targets.	A

BRAZIL

2d	Climate mitigation	Reduce or halt deforestation	*Achieve zero illegal deforestation in the Amazon biome by 2030.*	Target in line with Brazil's NDC which commits to strengthen its policies and measures with a view to achieve zero illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazonia by 2030. Brazil (2022a). Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: towards achieving the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (p. 10). Retrieved here	OS
2e	Climate mitigation	Other climate mitigation related targets	-	- -	-
3	**BIODIVERSITY**				
3a	Biodiversity	Reduce or halt loss of natural ecosystems	*Protect at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas by 2030.*	Nearly 200 countries, including Brazil, sealed a deal to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 at the 15th UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Montreal. Among the four goals and 23 action-oriented targets, the countries pledged to protect at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas by 2030, while also recognizing Indigenous and traditional territories. CDB (2022). Retrieved here	OS
3b	Biodiversity	Promote afforestation	*12 Mha of reforestation/afforestation by 2030*	The Brazilian government pledged to reforest 12 million hectares by 2030 under Brazil's NDC pledge. Brazil (2022a). Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: towards achieving the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (p. 10). Retrieved here	OS
3c	Biodiversity	Expand protected areas or 'Other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECMs)	*Protect 30% of Amazon and 17% of each of remaining biomes by 2030.*	Brazil set in 2013 its national biodiversity goals for significantly reducing the risk of extinction of threatened species. In particular, Goal 11 foresaw the expansion of the country's network of protected areas which includes both conservation units and indigenous lands, to cover at least 30% of the Amazon and 17% of each of its remaining terrestrial biomes Cerrado, Caatinga, Atlantic Forest, Pantanal and Pampa). MMA (2016). National biodiversity strategy and action plan. Technical Report (Ministry of Environment). Retrieved from here	OS

3d	Biodiversity	Expand cropland area under agroecological practices	*Reach 35 Mha of total cropland under agroecological practices by 2030 (agroforestry)*	Assumption based on projections by the Brazilian ICLF Network. The network has set a goal to double the current amount by 2030 and reach 35 million hectares of ICLF (Integrated Cropland-Livestock-Forestry) systems. REDE ILPF (2023). ICLF in numbers. Retrieved here	A
3e	Biodiversity	Reduce or halt use of agrochemicals and other agricultural practices that harm biodiversity	*Reduce by 50% the use of chemical pesticides by 2030.*	At the 15th UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Montreal, the countries pledged to reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half by 2030, including through integrated pest management, based on science, considering food security and livelihoods. CDB (2022). Retrieved here	OS
3f	Biodiversity	Other biodiversity related targets	-	- -	-
4	**NITROGEN & PHOSPHOROUS**				

4a	Fertilizer use	Limit N use	*Achieve 1.6 million tons of nitrogen per year by 2025; 1.9 million in 2030; 2.3 million in 2040; and 2.8 million in 2050, in terms of installed capacity;*	Assumption based on the goals of the 2022-2050 National Fertilizer Plan. MAPA (2022). National Fertilizer Plan, Specific Goal 1. Retrieved here Brazil (2022b). DECRETO Nº 10.991, DE 11 DE MARÇO DE 2022. Retrieved here	OS
4b	Fertilizer use	Limit P use	*Achieve 8 to 9 Mt/year of phosphate rock by 2025; 14 Mt/year 2030; 21 M t/year in 2040; and 27 Mt/year in 2050, in terms of installed capacity;*	Assumption based on the goals of the 2022-2050 National Fertilizer Plan. MAPA (2022). National Fertilizer Plan, Specific Goal 1. Retrieved here Brazil (2022b). DECRETO Nº 10.991, DE 11 DE MARÇO DE 2022. Retrieved here	OS
4c	Fertilizer use	Other N and P related targets	-	-	-
5	**WATER**				
5a	Water	Limit water use	*Increase of 4.2 Mha of irrigated crop area by 2040.*	Established by Law No. 12,787/2013, the National Irrigation Policy aims to organize the legal framework for the management of irrigation projects. If implemented, the policy's main guideline will be the efficiency in the use of water resources for the agricultural sector, allowing advances in the irrigated area in Brazil with a greater degree of sustainability of activities. Additionally, the Brazilian government	A

				committed to the United Nations (SDG 6.4) to increase the water efficiency across all sectors by 2030. However, there is no quantified number related to these commitments. ANA. (2021). Atlas Irrigação. Uso da Água na Agricultura Irrigada. 2a. Edição. Brasília. Retrieved here ONU (2016). Organização das Nações Unidas. Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Retrieved here Brazil (2016). LEI Nº 12.787, DE 11 DE JANEIRO DE 2013. Politica Nacional de Irrigação. Retrieved here	
5b	Water	Other water related targets	-	-	-
6	ECONOMY				
6a	Economy	Self-sufficiency	*Maintain food self-sufficiency for black beans, rice, cassava, and animal protein sources.*	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. Assumption based on the main products used in the Brazilian basic food basket.	A
6b	Economy	Farmers' income	*Increase farmers' income by 23% by 2030, compared to 2020 level.*	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. Assumption based on GDP per capita, and population extracted from FABLE Calculator.	A
6c	Economy	Agricultural exports	-	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. The team would rather not quantify this target.	-
6d	Economy	Timber exports	-	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. The team would rather not quantify this target.	-
6e	Economy	Employment in agricultural sector	-	We did not find any official documents regarding this topic. The team would rather not quantify this target.	-